

c'. Spots of secondaries beneath enclosed in two rings.

5. **Catagramma tolima.** (Tab. XXV. fig. 19.)

Catagramma tolima, Hew. Ex. Butt. *Catagramma*, t. i. f. 7, 8¹; Feld. Wien. ent. Mon. vi. p. 114.

Alis nigris, anticis fascia lata fulva bisectis, area posticarum anali chalybeo-cyanea; subtus fascia flava latiore, altera minuta ad angulum apicalem, linea submarginali cærulea, posticis punctis cyaneis duplicibus flavo (figuram 8 formante) annulatis, fasciis duabus ejusdem coloris ad basin macula fulva ad costam conjunctis; fascia submarginali cyanea a costæ medio ad alæ basin, ad apicem extra eam linea submarginali flava ornatis.

Hab. GUATEMALA, central valleys (*F. D. G. & O. S.*).—ECUADOR¹.

Hewitson's types of this species came from Ecuador, whence we have several specimens. Our only record of it in Central America is derived from a single example taken by ourselves in the interior of Guatemala. It can at once be distinguished from *C. denina* by the absence of a tawny band intervening between the ring which encloses the spots and the blue submarginal band. Like *C. denina* it has a reddish costal spot on the secondaries, a character which is absent in *C. pacifica*.

6. **Catagramma denina.** (*Catagramma guatemalena*, Tab. XXV. figg. 17, 18.)

Catagramma denina, Hew. Ex. Butt. *Catagramma*, t. 8. f. 60, 61¹.

Catagramma guatemalena, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. iii. p. 134².

C. tolimæ similis, sed subtus posticis fascia altera flava inter annulum maculas circumcingentem et fasciam submarginalem cyaneam ornatis, fascia illa cum fascia flava secunda conjuncta.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Polochic valley², Choctum and San Gerónimo (*Hague*), Panima (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Lion Hill (*M. Leannan*).—COLOMBIA¹; ECUADOR.

This species occurs with hardly a break from Ecuador to Guatemala; but we have not yet seen specimens from Costa Rica. The Guatemalan insect was described by Mr. Bates under the name of *C. guatemalena*, and was compared by him with *C. tolima*, from which it is no doubt perfectly distinct. We are unable to trace any tangible difference between Guatemalan and Colombian examples which should bear Hewitson's name *C. denina*; all therefore should pass under this name, being the oldest. The only difference worthy of note is that the spots of the secondaries beneath are not divided by the yellow band in *C. guatemalena*. This character, however, fails in certain instances.

In Guatemala this species is found only on the eastern side of the country up to an elevation of about 4000 feet; in Nicaragua and Panama it is found at a much lower level. It is a curious fact that all our Panama specimens, five in number, are females; elsewhere the males are much more numerous than the other sex.